Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Digitizing the Library's Collections

Also: **Civilization** *Magazine Appears*

Library of Congress

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Vol. 53, No. 20
October 31, 1994

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: Lt. George A. Custer with dog, from the Civil War collections in the Prints and Photographs Division. The image, in digital form, is now available over the Internet.

Cover Stories: On Oct. 13, the Library opened its Digital Library Visitors' Center and announced that it had received $13 million for a project that would digitize key collections. Working with other major institutions, the Library plans to digitize 5 million images by 2000; 1 million of those will come from LC's collections. 407

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly except in August (no issues published) and in December (one issue published) by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

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First Issue of *Civilization* Appears:

New Magazine Features the 'American Sphinx'

The first colorful bimonthly issue of *Civilization, The Magazine of the Library of Congress* rolled off the presses recently and, via the U.S. Postal Service, reached the mailboxes of 1,500 depository libraries and more than 150,000 new members of the Library of Congress Associates nationwide.

New $20 subscription orders and gift orders are still flowing in, according to Peter Braestrup, the Library's point man on the project. A final readership tally for the first issue is yet to come.

Editor Stephen G. Smith put Thomas Jefferson, the "American Sphinx," on the cover, with the essays "Reading by Ear," by Diana Trilling, who is visually impaired; "Black and Middle Class," by Patricia J. Williams; and "Leni Riefenstahl Sees No Evil," by Stephan Kanfer.

There are an extensive photographic portfolio and an introduction to Toni Frissell's images by

HISTORICAL WISDOM

Founding Fathers Edition

America's Founding Fathers may be Dead White Males, but their reputations are just as alive—and as hotly contested—as ever.

George Washington: Mount Vernon's dung pit unearthed by archeologists. Is nothing sacred?

Alexander Hamilton: Paid off America's first national debt. Poster boy for handgun control. Al, where are you now?

Samuel Adams: A guy's guy in the era of powdered wigs. How many other founders can you imagine naming a beer after?

James Madison: Created checks and balances, bipartisan system—just call him the founding father of government gridlock.

Benjamin Franklin: Randy octogenarian, king of the one-liner, mass-media guru—today, he'd probably have his own show on Fox.

THE MAGAZINE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CIVILIZATION

NOVEMBER • DECEMBER 1994, VOLUME 1, NUMBER 1

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Lighting Out for the Territory From Monticello to Graceland and finally to San Francisco Bay, a drive across the country prompts a consideration of the changing nature of American civilization. *by Lance Morrow*

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Detail of watercolor by Howard Morgan. The terra-cotta patinated bust of Jefferson by Jean-Antoine Houdon was exhibited in Paris in 1789. (Bust courtesy of Gilder Lehrman Collection)

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George Plimpton, a tour of America by Lance Morrow, exploring our civilization, "which is often a matter of sheer motion," and a note of welcome from Dr. Billington.

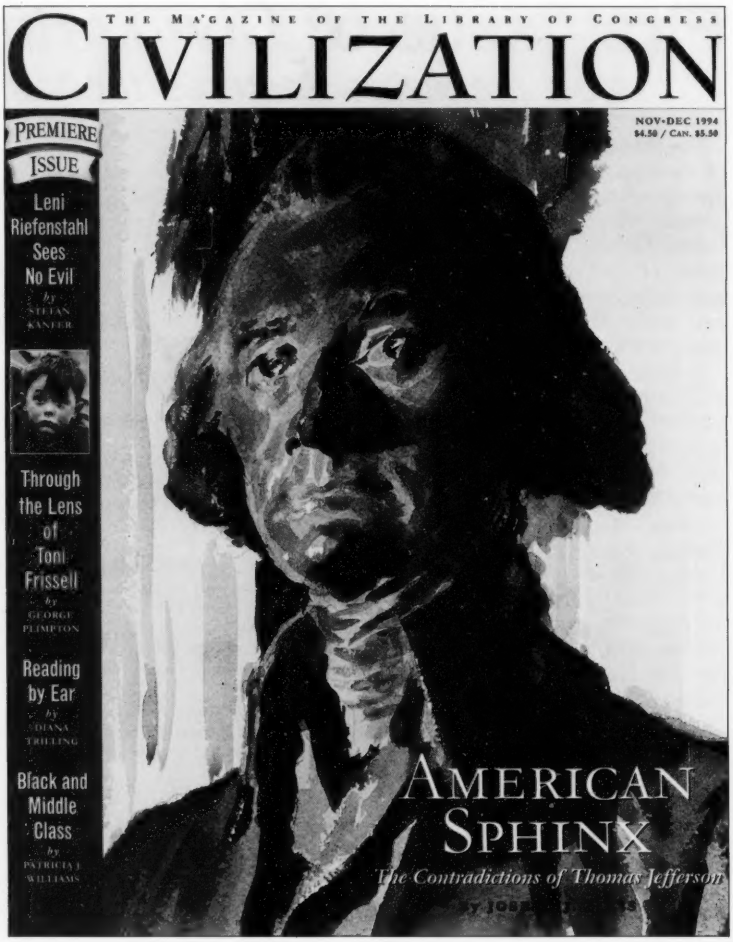
The magazine's inaugural issue has met with nearly universal acclaim in newspaper accounts, countered only by a mixed review in *The Washington Post*.

It continues to draw praise in scores of telephone calls from the public and congressional staffers to Library officials.

Civilization is a bimonthly membership magazine published under license by a partnership controlled by L.O.C. Management Corp., based in New York. Dr. Billington announced the formal agreement on April 13. The magazine's business offices were established during the summer at 475 Park Avenue South in Manhattan. The editorial offices opened in June at 666 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. in Washington.

The library will receive a $250,000 licensing fee, plus $1 per $20 subscription-membership. Members of the Library of Congress Associates receive six issues of the magazine, 10 percent discounts in the Montpelier dining room and the Library Gift Shop, and a weekly special tour. The enterprise was approved by the Joint Committee on the Library in the fall of 1993.

Art by James Steinberg for *Civilization*



To receive *Civilization*, call (800) 829-0427 to pay by credit card, or send check or money order for $20, payable to L.O.C. Associates, to:

National Membership Department
Library of Congress
P.O. Box 420235
Palm Coast, FL 32142-0235

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

ZIP Code _____

Information Bulletin 84LC01

Papers of Kenneth Bancroft Clark Organized: *Psychologist Influenced* Brown *Case 40 Years Ago*

As the 40th anniversary of *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka* was observed in May, archivists in the Manuscript Division were organizing the papers of Kenneth Bancroft Clark, a leading psychologist who influenced the Supreme Court's landmark decision.

Among the papers is a report by Clark cited in a now-famous footnote by the court in its May 17, 1954, decision declaring unconstitutional any law that upheld racial segregation of public schools.

The report cited by the court was based on the "doll test" popularized by Clark and his wife, Mamie Phipps Clark, during their doctoral studies at Columbia University. In the test, children were given a black doll and a white doll and asked which one they liked better. Most black children considered the white doll to be better and attributed the most positive characteristics to it, the Clarks found. The Clarks also found that many black children, given line drawings of children and instructed to color the children the same color as their own skin, colored the drawings white or cried in frustration over the test.

Clark got his doctorate from Columbia in 1940 and joined the psychology department of City College of New York in 1942. In 1946 the Clarks founded the Northside Center for Child Development. In 1950 they wrote in the *Journal of Negro Education:* "It is clear that the Negro child, by the age of five, is aware of the fact that to be colored in contemporary American society is a mark of inferior status. The discrepancy between identifying one's own color and indicating one's color preference is too great to be ignored. The negation of the color, brown, exists in the same complexity of attitudes in which there also exists knowledge of the fact that that child himself must be identified with that which he rejects. This apparently introduces a conflict at the very foundation of the ego structure.

"These results seem most significant from the point of view of what is involved in the development of a positive, constructive program for more wholesome education of Negro children in the realities of race in American culture."

Unidentified photo of Clark in his office

Also in 1950, Clark gained national attention when he submitted a paper that described the findings, "Effect of Prejudice and Discrimination on Personality Development," to President Harry Truman's Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth. One person who was impressed with Clark's research was Robert L. Carter, an attorney with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Carter felt that Clark's material was so persuasive that it could be used effectively in court.

Beginning in 1951, Clark worked with Carter, Thurgood Marshall and other Defense Fund attorneys on a case originating in Charleston, S.C. In 1952 the South Carolina case came before the U.S. Supreme Court, whose members combined it with a Delaware case, a Virginia case and a Kansas case under the collective title *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka.* The Defense Fund lawyers decided to submit a report that explained the tests Clark had done with white and black children in different areas of the country to support their opposition to the "separate but equal" doctrine.

In the unanimous ruling isssued in 1954, the court found that separate schools were inherently unequal. "Segregation of white and Negro children in the public schools of a State solely on the basis of race . . . denies to Negro children the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment—even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' factors of white and Negro schools may be equal," the opening line of the opinion states.

It goes on to say: "To separate [blacks] from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone . . . This finding is amply supported by modern authority." The opinion, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, then cites the report Clark made to the Truman White House.

Although the Clark papers at the Library include few materials that specifically refer to *Brown,* the files offer a detailed account of the civil rights victory. They include correspondence from Carter and Marshall as well as Clark's report, later

Clark with wife Mamie Phipps Clark

published in revised form as the book *Prejudice and Your Child.* Clark also wrote three other books, *Dark Ghetto: Dilemmas of Social Power* (1965,) *A Possible Reality* (1972) and *Pathos of Power* (1974). Galleys, drafts and research notes for all the books are included in Clark's papers.

Later in his career, Clark was involved in community programs to remedy the social ills he found through his research. As president of the Metropolitan Applied Research Center from 1966 to 1975, he studied race relations in education, labor, business, penal and welfare programs at the local, state and federal levels and made recommendations for improvements. As president of the American Psychological Association in 1970–1971, he was a staunch advocate of rights for the disadvantaged.

The papers from the years when he was at the research center constitute the largest series in the holdings, which cover approximately 190 linear feet of shelf space. The Manuscript Division received its first group of papers about 20 years ago and has continued to receive them through this year. There are 165,200 items, including photographs, maps and recordings, in the collection.

After his resignation from the research center, Clark formed the firm of Clark, Phipps, Clark & Harris. The consulting group, whose principal officers included Clark, his wife and their son and daughter, Hilton B. Clark and Kate Clark Harris, worked as executive consultants in human relations, race relations, affirmative action, desegregation plans and urban and community relations. They also advised private corporations, government agencies and educational institutions. Included among the papers are some files from the successor organization, Kenneth B. Clark and Associates, which is located in Clark's home and office in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Kenneth Clark was born July 14, 1914, in the Panama Canal Zone. He moved to New York at age 4 with his sister and mother, who was seeking a better education for her children. His father stayed behind to work for the United Fruit Co. In making the move, his mother provided Clark with an education that laid the groundwork for the development of a noted social psychologist, educator and author for whom a single idea, fairness to all persons, served as a guiding beacon throughout his career.

—Debra Newman Ham and Michael Spangler, with Yvonne French

Debra Newman Ham is the Afro-American history and culture specialist in the Manuscript Division. Michael Spangler is an archivist in the Manuscript Division.

John Kluge (left) and Rep. Charlie Rose (D-N.C.) listen as Dr. Billington announces major donations to digitize some of the Library's collections. *Photos by Yusef El-Amin*

Digital Age:

LC Receives $13 Million to Put Collections On-Line

by Guy Lamolinara

On Oct. 13 the Library came a big step closer to making Dr. Billington's goal of a "library without walls" a reality.

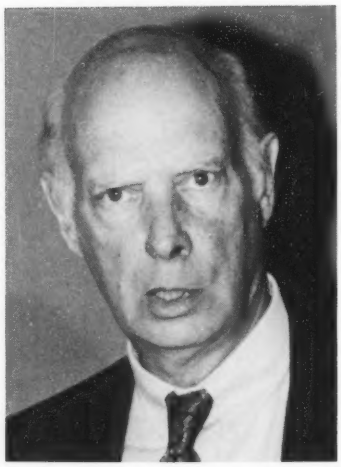
With the opening of the Digital Library Visitors' Center and an announcement that the Library had just received $13 million to digitize its American historical collections, the institution entered a new era.

At 11 a.m. in the Atrium of the Madison Building, the Librarian told the overflow crowd of press, Library staff and others that the Lucile and David Packard Foundation and John Kluge, president of Metromedia, had each given $5 million toward the digitization project, while the W.K. Kellogg Foundation would provide $3 million.

The Packard and Kluge funds are earmarked for a major program to digitize collections; the Kellogg grant will help the Library identify instructional uses of digital library materials to develop research skills and critical thinking.

"It is our obligation, as the nation's largest library, to play a leading role in the Information Superhighway," said Dr. Billington. "But we cannot work alone. We think of the National Digital Library as a coalition of many great institutions providing and pooling electronically their unique collections for the benefit of the nation as a whole."

The Librarian was referring to a



Cole Wilbur, executive director of the Packard Foundation

coalition of major libraries and other institutions with which LC will collaborate to digitize 5 million images by 2000; approximately 1 million of those images will come from the Library's collections.

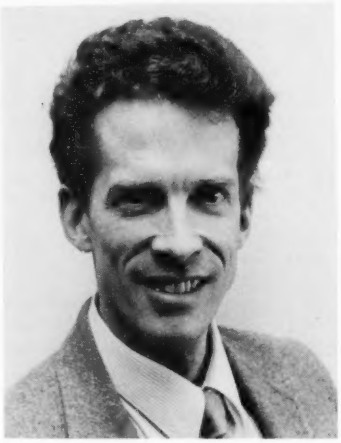
Rep. Charlie Rose (D-N.C.), chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, officially opened the Visitors' Center. Rep. Rose has strongly supported the Library's digitization efforts, which began five years ago with the American Memory pilot project.

"The importance of information in our form of government has long been recognized and appreciated in this nation," he said. "Information is, indeed, the currency of our nation. I applaud the efforts of the Library of Congress to make its vast and unparalleled collections accessible to every American."

John Kluge, who is also chairman of the Library's James Madison Council, said, "As chairman of the Madison Council, I have been interested in the National Digital Library concept from the start. The new technology will give the Library of Congress, working with others, the opportunity to share some of its unique holdings not just with people who come to Washington but with people in schools and libraries across the country."

Cole Wilbur, executive director of the Packard Foundation, represented David Packard, who said, "The Packard Foundation is pleased to support the digitization program of the Library of Congress. We feel this is a tremendous opportunity to provide new resources to make the Library more accessible–first in American history and then in other subjects in the future."

Brian Kahin, director of the Information Infrastructure Project at Harvard University's Kennedy School of



Brian Kahin represented the Kellogg Foundation.

Government, who represented the Kellogg Foundation, said, "The foundation hopes the grant it is awarding the Library of Congress will help the Library make significant progress toward the vision of a National Digital Library. The Kellogg Foundation is pleased to contribute to this early effort to understand and craft the role the Library will play in the emerging National Information Infrastructure."

After Rep. Rose cut the red ribbon to open the center, Suzanne Thorin, LC chief of staff, narrated a visual presentation of what the Library has done and plans to do to distribute collections electronically.

"What will the Library digitize and make available on the Information Superhighway?" she asked, as images from LC's Civil War collection of photos flashed on the screen. Materials in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division relating to the battle for women's suffrage would also be offered on-line, she said.

Next was the cover of "Negro as Soldier," from a group of about 350 pamphlets by African Americans who were active during the half century following the Civil War. "Today, six historical collections are available on Internet" from the Library, she told the crowd (see box on page 410).

Moving images also appeared. Then the voice of Henry Cabot Lodge was heard, part of a collection of political speeches from World War I and the 1920 elections.

Ms. Thorin concluded by opening a question-and-answer session.

"Why did you have to go outside for money instead of getting it from Congress?" a reporter asked.

Dr. Billington replied that the American Memory pilot project was

Suzanne Thorin, Library chief of staff

funded through appropriations for five years, "but the understanding always was that we would work to gain private support" for this costly undertaking. "It's not as if Congress is not providing the basic support. We see this as a healthy public-private partnership."

"Will public access always be free?"

"Anything in the public domain will always be free," said Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters. "But we will have to work out the problems related to electronic distribution of copyrighted materials."

According to Laura Campbell, head of Library Distribution Services, the Kellogg grant will be used "to find a synergy between the Library's digitization project and the needs of elementary and secondary school teachers. We will be learning from teachers how best they want to use our digitized primary source materials," she told the audience.

Lest anyone get the notion that the Library's new effort will draw people away from reading, Dr. Billington assured the audience that the Library's contributions to the Information Superhighway "will push them into books. The technology stimulates interest in further exploration."

Getting on the Information Superhighway

Suzanne Thorin, chief of staff of the Library, and Laura Campbell, director of Library Distribution Services, with the assistance of many other LC staffers, helped get the Digital Library Visitors' Center established in less than two months.

Ms. Thorin and Ms. Campbell recently spoke with the *Information Bulletin* on some of the key issues facing the Library as it moves into the digital age. Excerpts from that interview follow:

What evidence does the Library have that the public really wants information on-line?

Ms. Campbell: During the American Memory pilot program, materials were tested in 44 school and library sites across the country. Response to the materials was very positive, as the results of the "American Memory User Evaluation 1991–93" show.

Ms. Thorin: We have also met with officials from the Department of Education, who have indicated their support of our efforts; they tell us there is a need to have this information on-line. From our experiences with teachers who come to the Library we know that schools are hungry for American primary source materials in a variety of formats.

In addition, we have conducted demonstration projects with deliverers of electronic information, and they report positive results as well. The Library is increasingly being requested to provide access to unique materials by its constituents.

In the coming months and years, we will be meeting with the various education and library associations to get guidance on what they want to see in electronic form.

Have you decided which collections will be digitized? What are the criteria for digitization?

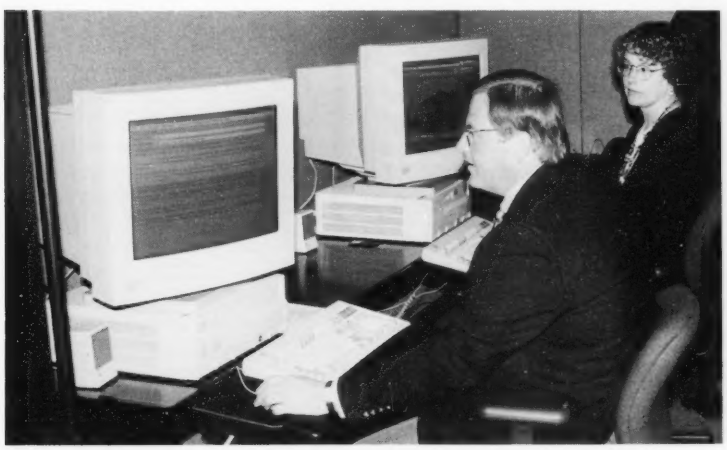
Ms. Thorin: The private funds that have been given to the Library are earmarked for the digitization of the unique Americana collections in all formats.

Right now, we are digitizing historical materials most often asked for in the reading rooms that are in the public domain. The curators of the special collections have recommended the Americana collections in their areas of expertise that should be digitized and made accessible. Their recommendations will be reviewed by the Librarian of Congress and the Digital Library Coordinating Committee for a final decision on the materials that will be digitized first.

How will the Library solve the problems of digitization of copyrighted materials? As the home of the Copyright Office, will LC take the lead in resolving these issues?

Ms. Campbell: The Library intends to digitize material already in the public domain in its largely privately funded program to make historical and cultural American material of all formats available electronically.

At the same time, the Library will conduct a series of experiments in consultation with the copyright users and copyright owners to test



Louis Drummond of the Congressional Research Service and Elizabeth Miller of Collections Services were among those LC staffers who gave demonstrations during the opening.

Laura Campbell of Library Distribution Services fields a question during the news conference.

licensing arrangements in the electronic environment.

The Copyright Office will take the lead in resolving issues of copyright protection in the electronic environment. To this end the Library is participating in the National Information Infrastructure task force on fair use.

How will digitization affect the shortage of shelf space? Will you be getting rid of any items once they are in digital form? Will there come a time when the Library receives some materials only in digital form?

Ms. Thorin: For the next decade, digitization will not help space problems in libraries, including the Library of Congress. The Library itself now has storage space planned at Fort Meade, Md.

As an archival institution, the Library will not throw away original materials once they are digitized, nor will we destroy them in the process of digitizing them. The artifacts themselves usually have value.

A Sept. 12 *New York Times* story refers to the Library's granting rights to private sector contributors to produce products based on the Library's materials. If this is true, then how will the Library be able to make those same materials that it has licensed freely available to the taxpayers who have helped to pay for them? Will decisions on what to digitize and make freely available be influenced by LC's partnerships with private industry?

Ms. Thorin: The Library will make these materials available as copyright permits via the Internet to anyone who wants them. It may also enter into cooperative agreements with private companies to produce a special product or collection. The Library will not extend exclusive rights. The underlying materials are available to everyone.

Ms. Campbell: Nor will preferential treatment be given to any vendor. Quite the contrary.

What will it cost to digitize these collections? Won't the costs be enormous?

Ms. Campbell: The costs now range widely depending upon the form of material. We expect these costs will decline as the technology progresses.

Ms. Thorin: The cost of digitization is the biggest single challenge to achieving our goal.

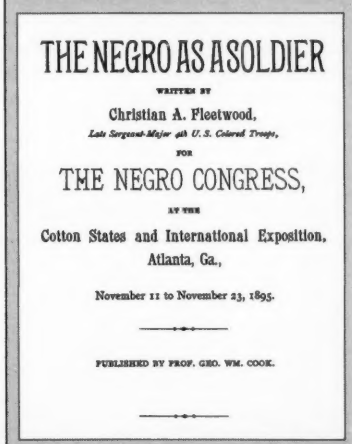
– Guy Lamolinara

American Memory Goes On-Line

American Memory was the Library's initial digitization project. So far, more than 210,000 items from more than two dozen collections on American culture and history in the public domain have been digitized. Until recently, American Memory was available only at 44 test sites across the United States. The Library is in the process of making those collections more widely available, over the Internet.

Currently, six photo, recorded sound, film and manuscript collections from American Memory are available on the Internet via World Wide Web, an on-line delivery tool (Uniform Resource Code: **http://lcweb.loc.gov/homepage/lchp.html**):

☐ **Selected Civil War Photo-**



THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER

WRITTEN BY

Christian A. Fleetwood,

Late Sergeant-Major 4th U. S. Colored Troops,

FOR

THE NEGRO CONGRESS,

AT THE

Cotton States and International Exposition,

Atlanta, Ga.,

November 11 to November 23, 1895.

PUBLISHED BY PROF. GEO. WM. COOK.

From American Memory: "The Negro as Soldier," written by Christian A. Fleetwood, sergeant-major of the 4th U.S. colored troops, for the Negro Congress, at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, Nov. 11 to 23, 1895 . . .

graphs from the Library of Congress, 1861–1865. Civil War encampments, battlefields and portraits as captured by Mathew Brady and his staff.

☐ **The Nation's Forum: Sound Recordings, 1918–1920.** Political speeches by American leaders during World War I and the presidential election of 1920.

☐ **Early Motion Pictures, 1897–1916.** Three groupings from the earliest period of the medium: New York City; President William McKinley and the Pan-American Exposition; and San Francisco Before and After the Great Earthquake and Fire.

☐ **Life History Manuscripts from the Folklore Project, WPA Federal Writers' Project, 1936–1940.** Typescript interviews from the Federal Writers' Folklore Project offering collections of Americans from many walks of life.

☐ **Color Photographs from the Farm Security Administration and the Office of War Information, ca. 1938–1944.** Photographs of rural and small-town America during the late 1930s, and scenes of the defense and war mobilization efforts from 1939–1944.

☐ **Carl Van Vechten Photographs, 1932–1964.** Portraits of literary figures, artists and celebrities; scenic views, mostly in the Northeast.

. . . Portrait of Mary Church Terrell from "The Progress of Colored Women," in the African American Pamphlets Collection . . .

PERSHING'S

own voice speaks to you from the battlefields of France

The most remarkable Phonograph Record ever made—General Pershing's inspiring message on one side; Ambassador Gerard's address, "Loyalty" on the other

HISTORY on a phonograph record! At the height of the great offensive in Picardy, General Pershing sent his own voice across the water to America. At American Headquarters in France, this grim, iron-gray man spoke with crisp, soldierly brevity, into the horn of a recording instrument a message to the mothers, wives, fathers, children of the men who are fighting there with him on the shell-torn fields of France. Is there a home in all this great land that will not want to listen to the voice of our boys' commander?

A fac-simile of General Pershing's famous signature appears on every one of these records.

On the Other Side of this Record Ambassador Gerard speaks on "Loyalty"

Gerard—the man the Kaiser couldn't bluff, known to millions for his fearless Americanism, his splendid action in the face of emergency—in his own ringing voice, tells what true loyalty is. He talks for four minutes and his words are history. To hear them, long years after the war, will bring again to your heart the surge and thrill of these wonderful days.

This historic record of the voices of Pershing and Gerard is the first of a series of records by the world's great leaders to be issued by the Nation's Forum as a weekly service. Each is a graphic, intimate bit of history—in the *living* voice of the man who is making that history today.

These records are made for the Nation's Forum by the Columbia Graphophone Company, with all of the rich, clear tone and absolute fidelity to the original that distinguishes the musical records, for which this Company is famous.

The Nation's Forum Records can be played upon any make of talking machine.

General Pershing's Record may be obtained here

. . . Print advertisement in *The Talking Machine World*, Aug. 15, 1918, Nation's Forum Collection

What's in Store At the Digital Library Visitors' Center

The Digital Library Visitors' Center, due to open to the public in early 1995, at the Library of Congress will demonstrate how the Library supports Congress and the nation through technology. The initial phase of the project will focus on digitizing historical, American collections of the Library, especially those that are unique to the institution.

Available over the Internet

☐ **ACCESS/LOCIS.** More than 26 million records from the Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS) are available, including the on-line catalog. There are records for books, serials, music, manuscripts, visual materials and other media. In April 1993 the Library introduced LOCIS over the Internet (address: **locis.loc.gov** or **140.147.254.3**). Because considerable training and assistance are necessary to use LOCIS, a graphical interface, called ACCESS, was introduced in the Library's reading rooms in 1991. In 1994 ACCESS was also made available over the Internet. ACCESS uses graphical screen prompts to guide users through the system, making complicated commands unnecessary.

To get ACCESS, at system prompt, type: **FTP ftp.loc.gov**. To logon, type: **anonymous**. At password, type: **Internet mail address**. To change directories type, **cd pub/lc.access**. To retrieve the files, type: **bin** and **mget*.* To exit, type: quit**. To install software, at system prompt, type: **install**.

☐ **World Wide Web (WWW).** The Library offers text and images from six of its major exhibitions; selected Country Studies books, produced by the Library's Federal Research Division; and selected

collections from American Memory (see below). WWW makes use of hypertext and hypermedia documents to allow users to view text and images simultaneously (Uniform Resource Locator: **http://lcweb.loc.gov/homepage/lcph.html**).

☐ **American Memory.** American Memory is in its fifth and final year as a pilot project. The project aims to digitize and organize unique collections of the Library in the public domain. Previously available in 44 locations across the country on disk, limited collections from the project are now available over the Internet's World Wide Web. The collections include Mathew Brady Civil War photographs and photographs from the Farm Security Administration.

☐ **LC MARVEL.** LC MARVEL, which became available in July of 1993, combines the vast amounts of information available about the Library with easy access to diverse electronic resources. This information includes a calendar of Library events, the text of the LC *Information Bulletin*, hours of the reading rooms and current and upcoming exhibitions. MARVEL's Global Electronic Library menu gives users subject access to other data bases worldwide (Address: Telnet to **marvel.loc.gov** and login as **marvel** or connect through a local Gopher client or another Gopher server by pointing to **marvel.loc.gov, port 70**).

Initiatives Not on the Internet

☐ **Copyright Imaging System (CIS).** CIS allows automated copyright registration, including electronic deposit of works and recordation of transfers of copyright ownership.

☐ **Electronic Copyright Management System.** In 1993 the Copyright Office began working with the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI) on the development of a testbed system to determine the feasibility of receiving machine-readable copyright registrations, deposits and transfer documents over the Internet. CNRI is developing the system under contract with the Advanced Research Projects Agency and the Library of Congress. This will allow copyright applicants to prepare registrations and deposits in digital form, to digitally "sign" their submissions and to send them to the Copyright Office electronically.

☐ **CD-ROM Jukebox.** This "jukebox" contains several commercially available CD-ROMs, such as an encyclopedia and a dictionary, that can all be accessed by 16 simultaneous users.

The Librarian's Remarks at the National Digital Library News Conference

Following are the remarks delivered by Dr. Billington at the Oct. 13 opening of the Digital Library Visitors' Center: Good morning, Chairman Rose, members of the press, distinguished guests. I welcome you to our new National Digital Library Visitors' Center, which we are giving you all an advance look at today. It will be the place where we will be displaying our latest technology and giving congressional staff and other visitors demonstrations of what we are doing and trying to do technologically in the National Digital Library endeavor.

It is my great pleasure today to announce a grant of $5 million to the Library from one of America's great entrepreneurs, David Packard, a founder of Hewlett Packard and former deputy secretary of defense, who, alas, could not be with us today, and a gift of $5 million from John Kluge, chairman of Metromedia, chairman of our own Madison Council and member of our Trust Fund Board, who is here with us today. We are similarly pleased to announce a separate grant of $3 million from the Kellogg Foundation to support our work in this area, specifically in digitizing Library materials useful in teaching the young.

This generosity, in effect, has made it possible for the Library to move forward in the electronic age, to move from a period of testing into the first phase of creating a national digital library, in collaboration with others, so that an initial mother lode of original historical American documents, personal papers, films, maps, graphics, music and photographs can be made accessible to people across America.

It is our obligation, as the nation's largest and most diverse repository of knowledge and creativity, to play a leading role. But we cannot work alone in this effort to put real educational material on the coming information superhighway. This is a long-term exercise, dependent on others who will design the highway and its off ramps and dispatch the trucks. Our role is to preserve, organize and digitize the intellectual cargo that can in time enrich the local library, the public school and other institutions that are freely accessible to citizens of all ages and incomes.

The Library will not be the only providers of content. We think of this National Digital Library as a national coalition of many great institutions providing and pooling electronically elements of their collections that are unique and interesting for the benefit of the nation as a whole. The generous grant from the Kellogg Foundation is explicitly designed to digitize materials useful in teaching the young. We see fruitful ties developing with the alliance led by the Getty Art History program and others which are pressing to disseminate materials in the arts and humanities via the coming

National Information Infrastructure. We have already formed a consortium with other institutions to digitize the Leonard Bernstein papers, tackling together all the associated problems of copyright and technology. This may prove a model for other collaborations.

The Library will not be getting in the business of electronic "packaging" and selling our collections, which have been built up with the support of the Congress for almost 200 years and acquired and organized at taxpayer's expense. Our objective is simply to make available the most widely useful parts of our collections in "plain vanilla" electronic form, just as we do now in paper form for anyone who wants it. There are no exclusive rights.

Entrepreneurs may take that "plain vanilla" and add other elements and sell the result as a commercial product. Others, in the educational field, may take our plain vanilla and shape it to suit the needs of teachers in a particular school district or local college. Still others in schools or local libraries may simply prefer to have our plain vanilla as a readily accessible archive on CD-ROM or, later, on-line. We would always seek to ensure that our "plain vanilla" is accessible to all, via local libraries, so that there is no have and have-not problem.

How do we know anybody wants what we will be providing? We have a pretty good idea. For five years, we have been creating and testing the practicality and usefulness of digitizing key American history collections in a variety of formats—the best known being Mathew Brady's Civil War photographs used by Ken Burns in his popular PBS series. Six of these collections are now available on-line via the Internet.

We have tested CD-ROM versions of these American Memory collections in 44 schools and libraries in 28 states, and the response has been positive from both teachers and librarians. We now keep track of the number of people who log onto our various collections via the Internet. We know what things people ask for in our reading rooms. We have been encouraged by both the Department of Education and the library community to move ahead in the Americana subject area. We plan to keep consulting them and others as we decide what collections to digitize and when. We have had inquiries from numerous private companies which want to digitize certain of our collections, particularly in rare books and prints and photographs. We will always be trying to learn more about "demand" from surveys of potential users as we go along.

How will we spend the seed money Mr. Kluge and Mr. Packard have so generously invested in our endeavor? We will be developing a capacity to digitize the historical collections, archive the digital files and deliver these files (as copyright permits) to interested parties for their use.

We intend initially to digitize only those Americana materials in all formats that are both useful to librarians and educators and now in the public domain. Our Copyright Office will be working with many others to resolve the immensely complicated business of protecting intellectual property in the electronic field.

You will see in your press packets a list of some 60 Americana collections under consideration beyond the 210,000 items already digitized and tested in the American Memory project. The winnowing process will begin in earnest next year as we get further feedback from potential users. We anticipate that we will be able to make available up to 5 million items by the year 2000. This number will include the first installment of a much larger set of digitized collections from other institutions. This cooperative national digitizing effort will make a significant contribution to increasing public knowledge of our nation's history and culture in all its dimensions and diversity.

There are serious cost constraints to overcome; right now, it costs $2 to $6 per page to scan and digitize a single page of plain text. We are confident, however, that technology will advance sufficiently rapidly to lower these costs to tolerable levels as we move into the most intensive period of digitization several years from now. Incidentally, we will have on display in our new National Digital Library exhibit center here some of the technology we have used in American Memory or will be using in new applications.

We are working with various private sector companies on joint projects, testing both technology and utility of various uses of our American Memory collections. We will welcome proposals from companies who wish to digitize collections on our priority list, possibly creating both a pro bono "plain vanilla" for us and then adding value and producing a different and enhanced product for sale. We always stipulate, however, that no one has exclusive rights to any collection.

Creating a National Digital Library will be a coalition effort and a complex, long-term process that will bring solid material to local institutions through the National Information Infrastructure that others will be creating. Meanwhile, the user-friendly book will not disappear—nor will the newspaper and magazine. Most of the Library's existing holdings will be in paper for decades to come. But we believe that the National Digital Library, properly organized and supported, with its capacity for sharing knowledge and information now confined to the great research depositories like the Library, can directly enrich the possibilities of our schools, libraries, universities and research institutes and the millions of Americans who use them. Moreover, we expect that the riches of the National Digital Library, with its interactive character, will give a powerful boost in schools and libraries to the natural curiosity of the

(Cont. on p. 416)

News from the Center for the Book:

Library-Head Start Partnership Establishes Link with Museums

A new phase of the Library-Head Start Partnership project—close cooperation with museums that serve children—was initiated on Sept. 11–13 at the Library of Congress by 60 enthusiastic participants in a Library-Museum-Head Start planning conference.

Established in 1992 through a joint agreement between the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and the Head Start Bureau of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Library-Head Start partnership demonstrates in communities nationwide how libraries that serve children and Head Start programs can combine resources in family literacy programs. The major link to libraries is the Association for Library Services to Children (ALSC), a division of the American Library Association.

The purpose of the Sept. 11–13 conference was to begin planning ways in which museums can be added to this partnership at all levels. The Association of Youth Museums (AYM) is the major partnership link to museums. Representatives from AYM, ALSC, Head Start and the Center for the Book, joined by librarians, museum heads and Head Start teachers from around the country, developed

Helping to forge partnerships were (top, from left): Joyce Dixon of the Las Vegas-Clark Co. Library District in Nevada, Ellen Fader of the Oregon State Library and Colleen Mendel of Western Kentucky University; Nancy Kolb (middle) of the Please Touch Museum in Philadelphia; and (bottom) Trellis Waxler, education program specialist at the Head Start Bureau, and David Carr of the School of Communications at Rutgers University.

ideas and stressed techniques that would help them benefit the long-term development of young children.

"We know that the resources and energies of libraries and museums that serve children are strong potential influences on our youth," said John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, in his welcoming remarks. "When combined with the skills of Head Start teachers, they become an especially powerful means of shaping young lives."

The planning conference combined national perspectives and presentations about successful collaborations throughout the nation with analyses, needs assessments, goals and recommendations from six working groups: Services to Parents; Service to Staff; Services to Children: Full Day/Full Year Program; Services to Children: Classroom/Home/Community-Based; Services to Children: Museum/Library Based; and Multicultural Programming.

The working group statements and recommendations are being incorporated into the agendas of two future Library-Museum-Head Start conferences: a statewide meeting for Florida in Orlando on Feb. 23–24, which is being organized by the Florida Center for the Book; and a Federal Region V (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin) meeting in Minneapolis-St. Paul on April 27–29, which is being organized by the Minnesota Center for the Book. Each conference will focus on developing "model" or pilot Library-Museum-Head Start projects.

Welcoming statements on Sept. 11 from leaders of national organizations emphasized the common goals and interests that brought the groups together in this effort. These include promotion of lifelong learning for young children; encouraging parental involvement in children's learning; fostering the use of informal learning resources for Head Start children throughout the community; forging new partnerships with youth-serving organizations, including health, social services and other early childhood agencies; developing community-based family literacy projects; the belief that more Head Start grantees should look to libraries and museums as resources and that more libraries and museums should look to each other and to Head Start as potential partners; and a commitment to making the resources of libraries and museums an important part of the solution to problems faced by children who are "at risk."

Plans were also developed for disseminating information and ideas about the new Library-Museum-Head Start alliance. These included press and publicity notices, articles in professional newsletters and journals and presentations at national, regional and state professional conferences.

During the conference, participants heard from Virginia Mathews, project coordinator of the Library-Head Start Partnership project; Barbara Meyerson, director of the Arizona Museum for Youth and AYM president; Trellis Waxler, education program specialist at the Head Start Bureau; Claudine Brown, deputy assistant secretary for arts and humanities at the Smithsonian Institution; Susan Roman, executive director of ALSC; Helen Scheirbeck, federal project director at the Head Start Bureau; Janet Rice Elman, AYM executive director; and Marlys Gustafson, director of the Program Support Division at the Head Start Bureau.

Diane Frankel, director of the Institute for Museum Services, was the luncheon speaker on Sept. 13. Linda Sweet of Management Consultants for the Arts Inc. served as conference facilitator. A reception on Sept. 11 at the National Museum of Natural History was preceded by tours of the Smithsonian Institution's Insect Zoo and its Discovery Center for young children.

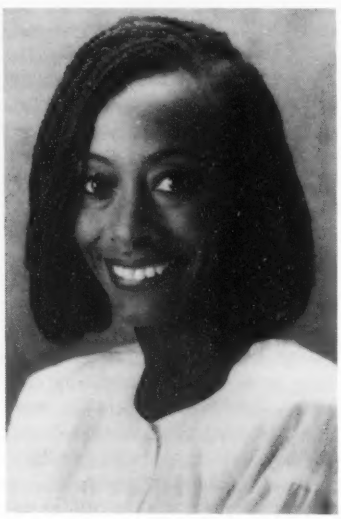
Other conference participants were Maxine C. Ashford, Edward Mazique Parent Child Center Inc., Washington, D.C.; Cynthia Bewick, Tri-County Head Start, Paw Paw, Mich.; Ellen Biderman, Santa Fe Children's Museum, N.M.; Judith Brant, Dodge County Head Start, Fremont, Neb.; Janet Brown, Arlington, Va.; David Carr, School of Communications, Rutgers University; Gwen Chance, Texas Head Start, Austin; Oralia Garza Cortes, Austin Public Library; Rebecca Danvers, Institute for Museum Services; Joyce K. Dixon, Las Vegas-Clark Co. Library District, Nev.; Kathy East, Wood County Public Library, Bowling Green, Ohio; Ellen Fader, Oregon State Library; Carole Fiore, State Library of Florida; Michael Herschenson, Children's Museum, Seattle; Jennifer Ishida, Marion-Crawford County Community Action Commission, Marion, Ohio; Marilyn Jenkins, Bergen County Head Start, Englewood, N.J.; Carlethea Johnson, Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development; Francine Kelly, Children's Museum, Indianapolis; Nancy Kolb, Please Touch Museum, Philadelphia; Dianne Krumbolz, Hawkeye Area Community Action Program, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Ginny Moore Kruse, Cooperative Children's Book Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Sylvia Mavrogenes, Miami-Dade County Library System; Virginia McKee, Providence Public Library, R.I., and president, ALSC; Colleen Mendel, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green; Patricia Gordon Michael, American Association for State and Local History; Rita Mitchell, Children's Museum of Houston; Mary Montoya, Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council Inc., San Juan Pueblo, N.M.; Althea Neilson, East Coast Migrant Program, Carrboro, N.C.; Sue McCleaf Nespeca, NOLA Library System, Warren, Ohio; Linda A. Perkins, Berkeley Public Library, Calif.; Wendy Pollock, Association of Science and Technology Centers; Gregg Powell, National Head Start Association; Susan Reisner, Northbrook Public Library, Ill.; Maria Salvadore, Martin Luther King Memorial Library, Washington, D.C.; Diane Sautter, Chicago Children's Museum; Jamie Sharp, National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center, Wilberforce, Ohio; Pat Steuert, Children's Museum, Boston; Patricia Sturtevant, Head Start, Russellville, Ark.; Emily Thompson, CAA Head Start, Miami; Jean Trebbi, Florida Center for the Book; Marcia Trotta, Meriden Public Library, Conn.; Bonnie VanDorn, Association of Science and Technology Centers; Lucinda Frances Ware, Baltimore County Library; Sarah Wheaton, Head Start, Somerville, Mass.; JoAnn Williams, Child Development Inc., Russellville, Ark.; Patricia Williams, American Association of Museums; Marselina Yaez, Austin Children's Museum; Barbara Zohlman, Miami Youth Museum.

African and Middle Eastern Division Begins New Series:

Human Rights Executive to Deliver First Lecture

Gay J. McDougall, executive director of the International Human Rights Law Group in Washington, will deliver the first lecture in the Library's new series, "African and Middle Eastern Perspectives," on Dec. 1 at noon in the Mumford Room, sixth floor, Madison Building. The lecture is free and open to the public.

The lecture, sponsored by the African and Middle Eastern Division, will focus on "South Africa's Transition to Democracy: The Unfinished Work." Other topics in the new series of special programs will range from the economy and politics to historical and cultural events in Africa and the Middle East.



Gay McDougall will speak on "South Africa's Transition to Democracy" in the African and Middle Eastern Division's new series of programs.

Ms. McDougall, a highly respected human rights lawyer, directs the work of 40 attorneys and other professionals engaged in human rights litigation, legal support activities and advocacy in the United States and more than 80 countries. During the first half of 1994, she served as the only American among five international members of South Africa's Independent Electoral Commission, which successfully organized and administered that country's first nonracial elections.

Before assuming her current post in September, Ms. McDougall served for 14 years as director of the Southern Africa Project of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. Under her leadership, the Project financed and helped direct the defense of thousands of political prisoners in southern Africa, supported lawyers in their challenges to apartheid laws and helped raise the consciousness of policy makers in the U.S. Congress and other branches of government about human rights issues in the region.

Ms. McDougall has also made a major contribution to the liberation of Namibia. She founded the Commission for Independence of Namibia, a bipartisan group of 31 distinguished Americans who monitored the yearlong, U.N.-mandated process leading to independence.

Ms. McDougall frequently testifies before Congress and the United Nations on human rights issues. She was the first African American to attend Agnes Scott College, from which she transferred to Bennington College, and she earned her J.D. degree at Yale University Law School and an LL.M. degree in Public International Law at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Digital *(Cont. from p. 413)*

young and prompt them to engage actively in the search for further information and new knowledge in books where most knowledge still resides—and take them away from the passivity so long engendered by television.

We thank Mr. Kluge and, *in absentia*, David Packard, for giving us the means to begin this effort in earnest. We also thank the Kellogg Foundation for its support. We are drawing up priorities, organizing ourselves, working with other institutions and groups in the public and private sectors, consulting Congress, setting out specific tasks. We are already active in some areas, notably the immensely important areas of copyright and cataloging. We will be seeking another $10 million to finance this effort—and money beyond that. We expect to lay out at least a good first draft of a detailed plan by the end of the year. John Kluge and David Packard and the Kellogg Foundation have made it possible to start. We thank them for making it possible for all of us to say we were present at the creation.

ATTENTION LC ALUMNI

On Wednesday, Dec. 21, Dr. Billington will welcome LC alumni (retirees) back to the Library for the traditional holiday festivities. The day's activities will begin at 11 a.m. with a holiday program in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building and will be followed by a luncheon at noon for LC alumni only (retired staff members) in the Montpelier Room, sixth floor, Madison Building.

Invitations were mailed the week of Nov. 21. If you have not received one, call the Special Events Office at (202) 707-1616.

LC-German Library Exhibition Opens in Dresden

"Deutsche in Amerika: Die Einwanderung im Kartenbild," ("Germans in America: The Immigration in Cartographic Images"), a joint exhibition of 50 maps and landscape views from the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress and the Kartensammlung of the Sächsische Landesbibliothek, opened in Dresden, Germany, on Sept. 21.

The exhibition was displayed in the von-Gerber-Bau of the Technische Universität Dresden.

It was opened by Hans Joachim Meyer, Saxon state minister of culture, and Günther Landgraf, president of the Technische Universität. Introductory remarks came from Margrit B. Krewson, the Library's German/Dutch area specialist, who coordinated the exhibition, and Ronald Grim, specialist in cartographic history in LC's Geography and Map Division.

A symposium sponsored by the university's Institut für Kartographie preceded the opening and was chaired by Wolf-Günter Koch, the institute's chairman.

Ronald Grim presented a slide-illustrated lecture on the exhibition. Werner Stams, professor emeritus of the Institut für Kartographie, concluded the program with his lecture. A well-known historian of cartography, Mr. Stams discussed 19th century immigration maps produced by the publishing houses in the German provinces of Saxony and Thuringia. The symposium and exhibition opening were held in conjunction with the 24th German Geography Teachers Conference, which convened in Dresden Sept. 20–23.

The concept for an exhibition of maps from the Geography and Map Division for display in Dresden grew out of discussions between Wolfgang Frühauf, director of the Sächsische Landesbibliothek, and Ralph Ehrenberg, chief of the Library's Geography and Map Division, during a symposium at the Library on the 19th century German geographer Johann Georg Kohl.

Attending the exhibition opening were (from left): Günther Landgraf, Ronald Grim, Eckehard Noack of the Ministry of Science and Culture in Saxony, Hans Joachim Meyer and Margrit Krewson.

Several types of 19th century maps that were rare in North American cartographic history were used, rather than rare portolan charts or illuminated atlases from the 16th and 17th centuries, which are available in major map collections in Germany.

Using distinctively North American cartographic products, the exhibition documents the German migration to America and the settlement of the German peoples in their new homeland. The German contribution to the exploration and mapping of the American West was a sub-theme of the exhibition.

The exhibition was curated by Ronald Grim. Katrin Nitzschke, head, Book Museum, Saxon State Library, designed the exhibition and added items from the map collections of the Landesbibliothek.

The exhibition consists of 19th century immigrant maps that depict the trans-Atlantic routes the German immigrants followed; maps of Bremen and Hamburg, the immigrants' primary ports of departure, and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, their primary ports of arrival; population maps showing the distribution of German settlers at various periods; county landownership maps and atlases; urban panoramic views; and fire insurance maps highlighting four rural areas where German settlements were particularly large (southeastern Pennsylvania, central Minnesota, eastern Missouri, and southeastern Texas), as well as one urban example (Milwaukee).

A series of maps show 18 places in the United States named Dresden. The final section includes maps and landscape sketches documenting German involvement in the exploration and mapping of the western United States. Included in this section are examples of the work of 19th century German geographers Alexander von Humboldt and Johann Georg Kohl, as well as Charles Preuss, Baron Frederick von Egloffstein, John Weyss and Gustavus Sohon, German immigrants who were employed by various 19th century mapping agencies of the U.S. government.

Geography and Map Division Project Begins 36th Year

On July 5 one of the Library's most unusual summer programs began its 36th year: the Geography and Map Division's Special Summer Project. Since its inception, the project has given away nearly 2 million duplicate maps and atlases to 430 participants representing 130 colleges and universities across the country.

Five individuals participated in the 1994 Summer Project, representing institutions as diverse as Ball State University, the University of Utah, Michigan State University, Ohio State University and the University of South Carolina.

"When I came here and saw this whole map area [where the duplicates they select from are stored], I said 'Wow'! I couldn't believe it," reacted one of the 1994 participants, Juan-Carlos Vega, a library assistant in the Map Library of Michigan State University.

It all began in 1951, before anyone at the Library of Congress had even heard the word "arrearage," which refers to unprocessed materials in LC's collections. The Geography and Map Division (G&M) had accumulated a backlog of between 750,000 and 1 million unprocessed maps and charts transferred from various federal libraries and mapping agencies following World War II. The full-time staff of 17, clearly overwhelmed, received permission to hire students from graduate departments of geography for 90 days during the summer to help sort through the backlog.

The division chief at that time, Arch C. Gerlach, recruited the temporary employees and persuaded several institutions to sponsor other participants, at their expense, in exchange for the privilege of selecting duplicates for their own map collections. During that first summer, the students, trained in map interpretation, cartography and foreign languages, indexed, accessioned, filed and processed the pallets of backlogged maps and charts stored on the fourth floor of the Adams Building.

The division's 1951 annual report summarized the success of the Summer Project: "On the basis of savings in the Reference Department $520 was spent on overtime in May to set up procedures for a Summer Project to sort and process maps held in dead storage on the fourth floor of the Annex [Adams Building]. With that overtime help and 152 man-days of temporary help at GS-3, 9,612 new maps were accessioned, 7,807 sheets were indexed, 2,960 new maps were filed, 7,004 triplicates were stockpiled for exchange distribution, and 84 new sets of maps were added to the collections."

With the success of the first Summer Project, the pattern was established. The program was repeated annually for the next 20 years, generally with a combination of participants paid at the GS-3 rate and others sponsored by their home institutions for a 12-week period in the summer. The number of participants ranged from five to 23.

In recent years the project has been limited to a smaller number of cooperative participants (usually five) and has run for only six weeks. No longer is it an annual event, since the division does not receive the huge number of transfers of maps and charts from other federal agencies it did in the past. The last Summer Project prior to the current one was held in 1991.

David Carrington, a longtime manager of the Summer Project and head of the division's Technical Services Section, said, "We don't want people to be disappointed. We wait for the duplicates to build, and then the number of participants is based on the quality and quantity of the available duplicates."

The kinds of participants have changed in recent years as well, Mr. Carrington says. Initially they were more apt to be younger graduate students who performed a good deal of manual labor, but since the 1980s they have tended to be more skilled practicing map librarians who are given more sophisticated tasks.

David Carrington of the Geography and Map Division shows some of the surplus maps to (from left) Ken Rockwell, Paul Stout, Nicholas Barnaj of the division, Ross Taylor, Steve Rogers and Juan-Carlos Vega. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

Planning for the Summer Project begins in late fall, when acquisitions head James Flatness, in consultation with his colleagues, makes a determination about the stock of duplicate maps on hand. If there is a sufficient number of desirable items, then the division sends out letters to 150 colleges and libraries across the country to solicit participants for the project.

Several factors, according to Mr. Carrington, go into deciding on the final selectees. Consideration is especially given to smaller colleges that could benefit from G&M duplicates and to institutions that have not sent someone to the Summer Project in the past.

Supervisors in the division begin to think about the kinds of projects they want the summer participants to work on. "We look at their skills," says Elizabeth Mangan, one of the project supervisors, "and we try to match their skills to our needs."

More than a dozen former project participants have been appointed to permanent positions in the division, including former chief John A. Wolter. Six of them are currently members of the Geography and Map staff.

Nicholas Barnaj, an acquisitions librarian in the division, has worked with the Summer Project every year since 1954, providing continuity to the program and guidance and assistance to the participants. "It has been a wonderful experience to work with geographers and librarians from various colleges and universities," said Mr. Barnaj.

The five 1994 Summer Project participants have all worked as map librarians. Ken Rockwell, a map cataloger at the University of Utah since 1989, was very familiar with search strategies on the OCLC database. Elizabeth Mangan wanted to test the use of external source records (cataloging records created by another institution and on the OCLC database) for maps and atlases in the G&M arrearages. With his experience, Ken Rockwell was the perfect candidate to carry out that test project for her.

"We just got the software to enable us to batch load records from OCLC," said Ms. Mangan in mid-July. "The work that Ken is doing will help us to analyze which categories of materials are more cost-effective to search for external source records; that is, where we're likely to . . . find cataloging records that we can use ourselves."

In the first three weeks of the project, Mr. Rockwell found records for 393 of the 1,116 items he searched. Although many of the atlases he was checking are in foreign languages, because of his experience, he did not have to understand the language to identify the catalog record.

The payoff for all of the Summer Project participants was the four hours each week they have to search the duplicates for items they want for their own collections. Some come with very specific "wish lists"; others have only a general idea.

Juan-Carlos Vega of Michigan State said his boss had sent him with a list of maps and atlases she wanted. "It's only the second week, and I already have 11 boxes of maps to send back to Michigan," he said.

Mr. Vega added that the students help each other by setting aside maps they know the others might be interested in. Mr. Vega has a degree in marketing and is working on another in Caribbean studies, but his experience at the Library of Congress may influence his future career. While at LC he made an inventory list of some of the division's rare materials and entered the information in the computer.

The youngest participant in the 1994 project was Ross Taylor, a map librarian at the University of South Carolina with a B.A. in geography. He is currently working on his master's in library science at South Carolina. He was going through recently acquired map sets, most of them from foreign countries, checking them against the division's collections for duplicates and to see whether some were better copies than those already in the collection. Mr. Taylor was looking forward to the special tours of the National Archives and the National Geographic Society that G&M staff set up for the Summer Project participants every year.

Paul Stout, a map librarian at Ball State University in Indiana since 1976, has been a Summer Project participant six times—a record exceeded apparently only by his friend and Indiana colleague Dan Seldin, map librarian at Indiana University.

"The first time I came was in 1975, as a graduate student from Western Michigan University. Then I came back in 1977, 1979, 1981 and 1983. It's one of the highlights in our whole career just to come here," Mr. Stout said. His project at the Library this summer was to check a catalog of a major 1992 map exhibition against the collections of the Library to see how many of the maps are in the division's collections.

Mr. Stout started the map collection at Ball State and said the maps and atlases he has brought back from the Library of Congress "have made all the difference in the collection. The foreign materials, especially, gave it a depth that is not possible to get through the government depository program." He added that he will use many of the duplicate maps to trade with other libraries to get materials he needs when he gets back to Indiana when the project ends—thus extending even further the reach of the G&M duplicates.

"It's a fantastic acquisitions source," Mr. Stout concluded, "and it's just a thrill to be here."

—Helen Dalrymple, with Raquel Snyder

Helen Dalrymple is a senior public affairs specialist. Raquel Snyder was an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

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